

examples the elytra are frequently more or less constricted beyond the middle, and the costal area is sometimes blackish or fuscous, with a short space only beyond the middle flavous or hyaline. The insect varies from $3\frac{1}{2}$ –5 millim. in length and from 1 – $1\frac{2}{3}$ millim. in breadth. *T. prolixa* (? = *elevata*, Fabr.) is very like the *T. sacchari* of Herrich-Schäffer, Fieber, and Stål (? of Fabricius), from the Antilles*, and the locality "Mexico," amongst others quoted by them for the last-mentioned insect, probably refers to the present species; *T. prolixa*, however, has smaller and very much less elongate areolæ in the costal area of the elytra, the areolæ, too, in *T. sacchari* being separated by blackish or fuscous transverse nervures. The var. β may prove to be distinct. We figure a typical example from Bugaba and a macropterous specimen of the var. β from Cerro Zunil.

8. **Teleonemia notata**, n. sp. (Tab. III. figg. 11; 11 *a*, profile; 11 *b*, antenna.)

Moderately elongate, narrow, narrowing a little behind, opaque; ferruginous or brown, darker beneath, the triangular posterior portion of the pronotum, and sometimes the carinæ also, more or less yellowish, the elytra pale brown, streaked with fuscous or black, the markings tending to form a dark patch before the apex, the apical areolæ more or less pale, the narrow costal area flavous to near the tip; the antennæ obscure ferruginous, with the apical joint darker; the legs obscure testaceous or ferruginous, with the tarsi darker; the pronotum and under surface clothed with a mealy pubescence. Head with short frontal spines; antennæ comparatively short, about reaching the base of the elytra, moderately stout, joints 1 and 2 equal, 4 oblong-ovate, not or scarcely longer than 1 and 2 united. Pronotum tricarinate, the median carina subangularly projecting in front, the marginal carinæ rather prominent, the interspaces rugulose and finely punctured, reticulated behind. Elytra moderately long, slightly narrowing behind, feebly constricted beyond the middle, and rounded at the apex; discoidal area with the areolæ rather deeply impressed; subcostal and costal areas exceedingly narrow, uniseriate, the areolæ oblong and very narrow. Rostral groove rather wide and parallel behind the anterior coxæ, becoming still wider on the metasternum, the rostrum extending to the meso-metasternal suture.

Length $3\frac{2}{5}$ –4, breadth 1 – $1\frac{1}{5}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. MEXICO (*Mus. Vind. Cæs.*), Cordova (*Sallé*), Atoyac in Vera Cruz (*Schumann*, *H. H. Smith*), Orizaba (*H. H. Smith & F. D. Godman*); GUATEMALA, El Tumbador, Toco (Champion); PANAMA, Bugaba, Volcan de Chiriqui, and San Miguel in the Pearl Is. (*Champion*).

Numerous examples. Very like *T. prolixa*, var. β , but differing from it in the relatively shorter antennæ, with the apical joint shorter, stouter, and more oval in shape, it being about equal in length to the first and second joints united. We figure an example from Bugaba.

9. **Teleonemia scrupulosa**. (Tab. III. figg. 12; 12 *a*, antenna.)

Teleonemia scrupulosa, Stål, Enum. Hemipt. iii. p. 132¹.

Hab. MEXICO, Tacubaya (*Bilimek*, in *Mus. Vind. Cæs.*), Amula in Guerrero, Orizaba

* The numerous specimens from Grenada and St. Vincent (now in the British Museum) referred by Prof. Uhler (P. Z. S. 1893, p. 706, and 1894, p. 202) to *T. sacchari* belong to three species: *T. sacchari*, H.-S., *T. scrupulosa*, Stål, and a species closely allied to the insect here described under the name *T. bifasciata*, but differing from it in the shorter and inconspicuous upper frontal spine.